Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1824. [NO. 358.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

TWENTY farmsor Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-east side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river, and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for itis uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and one others can be made with a trifling expense of labor and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of which *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the principle Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for at knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyoffered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞ And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail

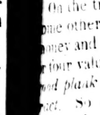
JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

Land for Sale.

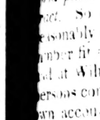
THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.



The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

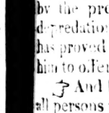


A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde, Esq.

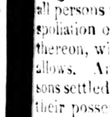
WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

Property for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of LAND, containing between 70 and 80 acres, lying on the east side of the river, about a mile from Campbellton. The tract adjoins the land formerly belonging to Col. Dickson,



and has on it an Orchard, and a comfortable Dwelling House. It has likewise a valuable FISHERY. The farming utensils will be sold with it.

Also, a lot in town, adjoining John A. Cameron, Esq's. 145 feet front, on Gillespie street, and 310 feet on Mumford street, with a large Ware House standing on it.

Also, a plantation on Smith creek, containing 130 acres; and a tract of land, four miles from Fayetteville, joining C. M'Pherson's, and containing about 150 acres. It affords an excellent range for stock.

Notes, negotiable at the Banks, will be received in payment.

MARY BARGE.
Executrix of the Will of G. K. Barge, dec'd.

April 1, 1824.—56*

ENTERTAINMENT,
By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1823.—19*

FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles, and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,

Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work,	6

Music, taught by Mr. Lataste, per annum, $60; per quarter, $20.

Ditto. taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M Laisney, a native of France.

Drawing and Painting,	$6
French,	6

Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford.

The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra, $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments,	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM. HAMILTON.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:y.1

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
SADDLERY STORE,

Hay-street, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles, of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO

Dec. 24, 1823.—*53tf.

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

November 20, 1823.——25*

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *antisyphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some oft them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty-dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw.—Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.

CHARLES J. LIDE.

Marlboro' District, S. C.
April 8, 1823 } 10tt

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

W. H. Maffett & Co.

HAVE just received, per schooner Azora, a large supply of *DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils*, and *Hatters' Materials;* among which are,

50 kegs real English White Lead,
100 lbs. best Spanish Flot. Indigo.

All orders, in their line, thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

March 9, 1824.—*53

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donadson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as com[plete] an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Fayetteville, Dec. 17, 1823.—*29

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

Coffee, Nails, &c.

17 bags Porto Rico Coffee
30 do. St. Domingo do.
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses
29 kegs cut Nails
10 boxes fresh MuscatelRaisins
20 ditto bloom do.
5 bags Pimento
2 kegs bar Lead; just received and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.

December 24, 1823.—30tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

H. G. Nelson & Co.

HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock, ninety packages BOOTS AND SHOES, of which the following are a part, viz.

100 pair Boots, first quality
50 do do second do
200 do do sewed Shoetees, first quality
300 do do do second do
450 do pegged do
300 do copper nailed do
300 do sewed Shoes, first quality
300 do do do second quality
400 do pegged do
400 lined and bound Shoes
200 do bound do
500 do coarse Brogans, sewed and pegged
600 do do Shoes do do
1000 do Boys' and Children's Bootees and Shoes
100 do Ladies' Morocco Boots
300 do do do walking Shoes, 1st quality
250 do do do do second quality
500 do Morocco heel'd Pumps
600 do do half heel'd do
1000 do do spring heel'd do
700 do do Misses' and Children's Bootees and Shoes

ALSO,

65 reams Writing Paper
24 doz Morocco Hats
8 cases Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.

Any of the above Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance on costs, for cash.

November 20.——25*

AMOS KIMBALL

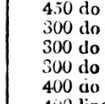
HAS just received per Steam Boat, and offers for sale, at his store north-east corner of Market-square,

500 pair coarse boots
500 do do shoes
300 do women's leather shoes
200 do boys' coarse shoes and boots
200 do ladies' morocco walking shoes
400 do Roan shoes
200 do seal-skin walking shoes
100 boxes segars
5 doz. wire sieves
5 do morocco skins
24 do hair combs
6 do shoe blacking,

which, together with his former stock, makes a complete assortment. Country dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Dec. 17, 1823.—29eptf

MORE NEW



Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has recently received from New-York, a choice selection of BOOTS and SHOES. He also continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, in the most fashionable style, and of the best quality. The above will be sold at the lowest price. BM. BEACH.

WANTED,

A LAD, from the country, about 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

December 25, 1823.—30*

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single, a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, Domestic Caroline, And Tartan, } PLAIDS.
Cashmere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped } SILKS
Do do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid, Silk, Beaver and Castor, Gentlemen's Buckskin, York Tan, and Silk } GLOVES.
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic.
Do do bleached do do
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book, Do plain do do, Cambric and Jaconet do } MUSLINS.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Vin de Grave, } WINES.
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,

Just received, and for sale, by
'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

March 4 1824.—52tf.

REMOVAL.

MRS. M. SHACKELFORD respectfully informs her customers, and the public generally, that she has taken that well known stand, north-east corner of the market square, and has opened a new and general assortment of

MILLINERY,

Just received from N. York by the latest arrivals, consisting of

Bolivar, Leghorn Gipsies, the latest and most approved patterns
Straw Gipsies; do. Bonnets
Ladies' and Children's Chinchilla Hats
Children's Beaver do.
Artificial Flowers and false Curls
Thread Laces—Ribbands
Fancy Work Boxes
Pelisse Trimmings
Silk Velvets and Plushes.

SHE KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A SUPPLY OF

Plush, Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Caps and Turbans,

Of the newest fashions; all of which will be sold as cheap as can be had in the place.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Hats bleached, pressed, and altered in the neatest manner.

Fayetteville, January 14, 1824.—2wis-eoptf

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,

200 *casks Cut Nails and Brads*, to wit:

4*d*, 4½*d*. 5*d*. 6*d*. 8*d*. 10*d*. 12*d*. 20*d*. 24*d*. Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes—*Also*,

6*d*. 8*d*. 10*d*. 12*d*. and 20*d*. flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824—.32*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by
DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

Cape-Fear Navigation Company.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the President and Directors of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company at a meeting holden at Fayetteville, on the 23rd day of February, 1824, those Stockholders in the said Company, who have hitherto failed to pay any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth or tenth Instalments, of either the original or the increased Capital Stock of said Company, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment to John Crusoe, Esq. Treasurer of said Company at Fayetteville, or their Stock will be sold on the fourth Monday of May next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, and proceedings instituted against any delinquents that may then remain, for any balances due on said Stock.

ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*

Fayetteville, N. C. March 3, 1824—12wt64.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, on the 3d of January, at the Buzzard Spring, near Mrs. Caraway's, on the stage road from Fayetteville to Tarborough,

A DARK BAY HORSE,

about five feet high, much marked with the gear, and some saddle spots on his back. Whoever will take up said horse, and return him to the subscriber, or give information so that he may get him again, shall receive ten dollars reward, and have all reasonable expenses paid.

THOMAS BURNET.

February 23, 1824.—50tf

State of North-Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb. Term, 1824.

Lauchlin M'Lean *vs.* Neill M'Lean, Daniel M'Leod and Catharine his wife, Sally M'Lean, Hugh M'Kay and Christian his wife, the heirs of Mary M'Lean, and the Executors of Nancy M'Lean.—*Petition to set aside the probate of a Will.*

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel M'Leod and Catharine his wife, are inhabitants of the State of South Carolina: It is *Ordered*, that publication be made five weeks, in the Carolina Observer, printed at Fayetteville, for the said Daniel M'Leod and Catharine his wife, to appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court-House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May next, then and there to shew cause, if any they can, why the probate and paper writing, purporting to be the Will of Nancy M'Lean, may not be set aside.—A true copy from the Minutes.

5:60 RICH'D C. BUNTING, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1824.

Burrell Benton and others, *vs.* Hugh Campbell.—Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State—It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer, for six weeks, that if the said Defendant does not come in and file his answer to the petition in the above suit, on or before the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the said county, at the Court-House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in April next, it will be taken pro. confesso, heard ex parte, and the prayer of the petition granted.

6t59. W. DISMUKES, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

Willie Mebane & Co. *vs.* Lynch & Cather. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendants, Lynch & Cather, are inhabitants of another state: Therefore, *Ordered*, that they be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against them; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,
JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824.

Cornelius J. Tooker *vs.* David Ruth. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendant, David Ruth, is an inhabitant of another state:—Therefore, *Ordered*, that he be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,
53 JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber. &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Carter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 51tf

B. W. WILLIAMS.

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. The question pending was upon the motion by Mr. Hayne, to recommit the bill, with instructions, to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. *Hayne* addressed the Senate at some length in support of his motion, and was followed by Messrs. Taylor, of Va. Holmes, of Maine, Talbot, Van Buren, and Mills; and, on taking the question, it was determined in the affirmative—ayes 18, noes 17.

A motion to postpone the whole subject indefinitely was lost by a vote of 20 to 19.

The bill is therefore recommitted to the committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments made to the bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy for the present year, in which the House of Representatives refused to concur.

Mr. *Lloyd* moved that the Senate *insist* on their amendment to the item "on contingent expenses," which inserts $225,000 in lieu of $180,000, the sum voted by the House. This motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6.—Mr. *Rankin*, from the committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to authorize the Territory of Florida to open a Canal, through the public lands, to connect the river St. John with the Bay of St. Augustine, which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Warfield offered the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be submitted to this House a statement of the several purchases of real estate in behalf of the United States, within the territorial limits of any state, since the 4th of July, 1776, in pursuance of an act of Congress, or by any Department or Officer of the General Government, denoting in each case the particular authority under which each purchase was made, its date, and the end or use for which it was effected, the nature of the estate thereby acquired, and the person or persons by whom and to whom such estate was conveyed, together with the facts whether such purchase was or was not accompanied with the express consent of the state of whose territory such real estate constituted a part; and in the former case, whether any, and if any, what special jurisdiction accompanied the cession of conveyance.

Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Saunders, it was

RESOLVED, That the committee of Claims inquire into the propriety of allowing to William Clopton compensation for certain losses sustained by him, in consequence of the impressment of his wagon and team, for the transportation of a part of the North-Carolina militia to Norfolk, during the late war.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports—Mr. Condict in the chair.

The motion pending was to amend the bill in the 107th line, by striking out one dollar twelve and a half cents, and inserting ninety cents—the present duty on bar iron.

Mr. L. Clarke and Mr. Tod made some remarks on the question, and were succeeded by Mr. Hamilton, who claimed the right which was denied him yesterday, of entering upon a discussion on the general principles of the bill. He adverted to the proposition submitted by a gentlemen from N. York, and the extraordinary fact of his speaking for two days against his motion—eulogizing the argument of the gentlemen from Mass. (Mr. Webster,) which he pronounced to have absorbed the whole of the subject, and to be unanswerable. He went on to reply to the remarks of the honorable Speaker, in a speech of much length and equal ability.

The question was then taken on Mr. Clarke's motion—ayes 99, noes 90.

Mr. *Webster* moved to amend the bill, by inserting a modification on the duty on wines. Ayes 110—agreed to.

Mr. *Wickliffe* moved an amendment exempting from duty, books and philosophical and scientific apparatus imported for schools and seminaries of learning. Ayes 116—agreed to.

Mr. *Clay* moved an amendment, imposing three cents per pound on all manufactured copper in sheets and buttons of every description—negatived.

Mr. Allen moved an amendment, imposing 3 cents per pound on brown, white, and clay sugars—negatived.

Mr. *Fuller* moved an amendment, imposing 25 cents per pound on printed books—negatived.

Mr. *M'Kim* moved a verbal amendment, imposing a duty of 50 cents per dozen on mustard in bottles, and on ginger 5 cents per pound. The latter part of the amendment, relative to ginger, was withdrawn—negatived.

Mr. *Sandford* moved an amendment, by inserting a section prohibiting the allowance of drawback or debenture to any foreigner, which was negatived.

Mr. *Hayden* moved an amendment to strike out the words "on wheat flour, 65 cents," and insert, on wheat flour, 85 cents—lost.

Mr. *Conner* moved to strike out 80, the proposed minimum on woollens, and insert 40—ayes 92, noes 94.

Mr. *Mercer* moved a new count, and that tellers be appointed.

Mr. *M'Coy* moved that the Committee rise—ayes 92, noes 112.

Mr. *Mercer* withdrew his motion to appoint tellers, and the question was again taken on Mr. Conner's amendment—Ayes 100, noes 95. [This vote was subsequently reconsidered.]

Mr. *Buchanan* here moved that the Committee rise, and report the bill as amended.

Mr. *Mercer* opposed the motion, and offered another which would supersede it, to strike out the second section of the bill. He then moved that the committee rise—negatived.

After some remarks from Messrs. Tod, Cambreleng, and M'Lane, the motion of Mr. Mercer to strike out the second section was determined in the affirmative—ayes 94, noes 89. The section was, therefore, stricken out.

Mr. *Mercer* moved another amendment, to strike out the 30th of June, the day the bill is to take effect. This motion was not carried—ayes 87, noes 92.

Mr. *Van Wyck* offered an amendment relative to a gradual increase of the duty on manufactures of wool; which was lost.

Another motion for the committee to rise was lost—ayes 94, noes 101.

Mr. *Bartlett* offered an amendment, to impose a duty of fifty cents per gallon on domestic distilled spirits—which was negatived.

The question then recurred upon the motion for the committee to rise and report the bill as amended.

After some remarks from Messrs. Clay and Forsyth, the question was taken, and it was determined in the affirmative, without division.

The Committee then rose, and reported the bill as amended; and Mr. Forsyth gave notice that to-morrow he should move the indefinite postponement of the bill.

[From the New-Hampshire Gazette]

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

I send for publication an extract from "OLD SOUTH," a collection of papers published by the late BENJAMIN AUSTIN, of Boston, one of the earliest and most consistent democrats of New-England; it will receive, I hope, the attention of certain "patent republicans," of the present day. The volume containing the above was reprinted in 1803; the article was published about the time of Mr. Jefferson's first election. C.

"If any thing will rouse the freemen of America, it must be the arrogance of a number of members of Congress to assemble as an *Electioneering Caucus*, to control the citizens in their constitutional rights. Under what authority did these men pretend to dictate their nomination? Did they receive six dollars a day for the double purpose of *caucusing* and *legislating*? Do we send members to Congress to *cabal* once in four years for President? or are we arrived at such a pitch of Congressional influence, that what they decide on is to be binding on the United States? Is there any paragraph in the Constitution which gives them such authority, or even countenances such a proceeding? After Congress having accomplished their legislative business, have they a right to dictate in the choice of an executive? If so, what an imposition on "the people," to talk about the freedom of election; or what consequence is it that the State Legislatures should concern themselves in the mode of choosing electors? If a Congress Caucus is to decide, we have only to inquire who the man is in whom they have agreed, and notify him of his appointment.

"It is full time that "the people" had fully ascertained their elective privileges; and if they mean to be led by Congressional or Legislative Caucuses, it is best the business should be openly acknowledged. For tho' an appeal to the citizens on this question might appear too abrupt, yet the system lately adopted comes very near the same principle.

"But, thank God! there still remains a spirit which ought ever to actuate Americans. The Constitution yet stands a sacred pledge of the liberties of America. We feel too strong an attachment to its preservation to suffer any body of men to destroy its vital energies. It is the ark of political safety, and may the vengeance of heaven pursue the man who dares touch it with unhallowed hands. The freedom of election is the palladium of liberty, and while we exercise this right we may defy the power of tyrants and the intrigues of faction. The people of the U. States place themselves on this mount, and on its permanent basis they rest the happiness of society. It is of no avail to them to hear that a majority of Congress have determined on a President or Vice-President; they turn over the leaves of the Constitution, and find it there written that THEY have a right to choose their electors, unbiassed by the decision of any assumed power whatever. This is an interference with the constituted authorities, (THE PEOPLE,) which demands the most pointed reprehension, and the men who have been guilty of such a profane breach of trust, deserve the execration of the public."

From the Woodbury (N. J.) Herald, March 31

Melancholy Affair.—It falls to our lot, as chroniclers of passing events, to lay before our readers the following particulars of a truly distressing and melancholy transaction: On Saturday evening last, as Mr. Joseph Cook, of Pittsgrove, in Salem county, was sitting in a room of his house, some person, unknown, discharged the contents of (what was supposed to be) a horse pistol, through the window at him. It seems Mr. C. was sitting by the fire reading a newspaper, with his head reclining on his hand, while his arm rested on a small table, at one side of which sat his wife. The person who fired, must have stood close to the window, as the whole load entered Mr. C's head and face—one ball went into his ear, another struck near his eye, and a part of the load carried off the first joint of a finger of the hand on which his head reclined. As soon as wounded, Mr. C. fell from his chair, and he suffered much before medical aid could be procured. We are informed he is now sensible, and can converse, but the professional gentlemen who attend him, are of opinion that his life is in imminent danger. We have not heard on whom suspicion rests.

An American traveller in Europe writes from Paris, that Franklin's Life and Maxims had been just published there in modern Greek, to be distributed in Greece.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1824.

It is stated in the Newbern Sentinel, that Thomas W. Blackledge, who so violently and unjustly assailed Mr. Calhoun in his famous speech or essay,—we leave it to those who have read it, to decide which,—on Mr. Fisher's resolutions, "was, about a year since, the *warm advocate* of the very person he now denounces with such bitter vituperation!" His conversion has been sudden, indeed, and apparently without good and sufficient cause; for all Mr. Calhoun's "splendid, and glorious, and gorgeous, and magnificent plans," were as well known to the gentleman two years ago, as at this time. But Mr. Blackledge is not a solitary instance, in our state, of a miraculous conversion,—it may well be termed such,—from political heresy to genuine republicanism. Among Mr. Crawford's supporters, may be found certain quondam friends of Mr. *Adams*, as well as Mr. Calhoun—"good men and true," we doubt not, but too fond (some of them, at least,) of prating about *consistency*, and of charging others with the want of it,—of setting themselves up as a pattern, to which others should conform, and the opinions which they *now* entertain as alone orthodox, and the candidate they *now* support, as the "exclusive republican."

But we bring no charge against such: they doubtless saw the "error of their ways," and, like honest men, renounced it: we only wish that they would exercise a little charity towards those who *now* believe as they *once* believed. When Mr. Adams' and Mr. Calhoun's friends shall be convinced, like the honorable member from Beaufort, and some others, that these two distinguished statesmen are heterodox, and aliens from the republican family, they will, we have no doubt, imitate the example set them, and send in their adhesion to the "exclusive republican" candidate. To do so before, is what no honorable man would ask of them.

It is honorable in a man, when he sees his error, to acknowledge it; and it may be honorable in one who has renounced his friend, because that friend continued to maintain the character which had formerly excited his admiration and esteem, to turn round and abuse him, and heap unmerited reproach on him. We say it may be so, for proof is not wanting that honorable men think it is so; but we doubt very much whether it will be thought honorable or manly by the great body of the people. Mr. Adams may be false hearted in politics and an aristocrat, and Mr. Calhoun may be as base as some of his revilers would make him; but it is no evidence of political honesty or moral worth in those, who were but recently their warm admirers, to wheel suddenly round and traduce and vilify them, without their characters having changed a whit from what they were, when these self-same revilers were their zealous and open eulogists. The motives of such persons will at least be suspected; and the sudden change in their opinions will be ascribed to any other cause than a conviction of error. To such, the couplet may not be unaptly applied:

When interest fortifies an argument,
Weak reason serves to gain the will's assent.

CONVENTION.

The subject of a Convention is beginning to be agitated very warmly in Virginia; and from present appearances, it would seem probable that one will be held. The *Richmond Enquirer* has come out decidedly in its favor, as may be seen from the following extract from an editorial article in that paper:

"We would respectfully recommend this subject to the attention of our countrymen. There are defects in the constitution for which there is no adequate remedy short of a Convention. *For our own parts, we are not afraid to trust the people.* A Convention should be called with *unlimited powers*. But we think it would be best for the Legislature to organize the means of testing the sense of the people *fully* as to a *Convention* or *No Convention*."

The grievances complained of by the people of Virginia, are similar to those which exist in this state. There, as in this state, the counties are all placed on an equality, in regard to representation; the smallest county being entitled to two representatives, and the largest to no more: but the people of Virginia lie under this further disability, that no one can vote for members of either house, unless he is a freeholder. As a general observation, however, it is true, that the same reasons which imperiously demand a Convention in Virginia, call equally loud for the same measure in North-Carolina.—The constitutions of both states are defective, and justice and policy require that they should be amended.

But whenever a Convention is mentioned in this state, its friends are immediately branded, by some of the "kennel presses" opposed to it, as "western demagogues," a "miserable faction," seeking their own private advantage, rather than the interest of the people; while its more dignified opponents, who will not lower themselves so far as to imitate this vulgar abuse, fortify their opposition with the argument,—no less a stumbling-block to common sense, than it is derogatory to the principles of our government,—that it is dangerous to trust the people; that although they have naturally the right to alter or even abrogate their constitution, yet it should not be yielded to them, because they are *morally* incapacitated to exercise it to their own advantage.

The danger of *innovation*, is urged by others, as an argument against a Convention; this argument, however, if admitted, would put a stop to every species of improvement. It is an argument used by the Holy Alliance, to justify them in trampling on the rights of the people, and in perpetuating abuses which are a disgrace to the age; but it sounds rather discordantly from the lips of Americans, who profess to believe that all power emanates from the people, and that they are the conservators as well as the judges of their own rights. It is an argument fit only for tyrants, for those whose interests are distinct from, and inconsistent with, the interests of the people. We never hear it advanced by the opponents of a Convention, without its reminding us of the following anecdote, which happily illustrates its absurdity:—

A traveller observed, that in a particular district in Italy, the peasants invariably loaded their panniers with vegetables on one side, and balanced the opposite pannier by filling it with stones. He pointed out the advantage to be gained by loading both panniers with vegetables; but was answered, that their *forefathers*, from time immemorial, had so taken their produce to market; that they were very wise and good men, and that a stranger showed very little understanding or decency, who interfered in the established customs of a country.

The Italian peasantry displayed just as much wisdom in following the ridiculous practice of their fathers, merely because their fathers followed it, as certain of our wise men exhibit, in maintaining our present constitution as it is, with all its acknowledged imperfections, because so it came from the hands of its framers, who were wise and good men,—and so it has remained for nearly half a century. But antiquity can never consecrate abuses; and neither that, nor the danger of innovation, will ever be urged in this country as an argument for withholding from the people their rights, except by those who have some selfish or partial interests to maintain, and perhaps by some timid souls, who see danger in every thing which does not come within the narrow limits of their experience.

Presidential Election.—The *Savannah Times* announces the following as the *People's Ticket:*

For President,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
WHO CAN WRITE.

For Vice President,
ANDREW JACKSON,
WHO CAN FIGHT.

Let the people but compare this with the caucus nomination, and honestly decide which ticket presents the strongest claims to their confidence and support—and we have no fears for the result.

The gubernatorial election in Massachusetts, which took place on the first Monday in April, appears to have produced as much excitement there as in the warmest periods of party feeling. The democratic candidate is WILLIAM EUSTIS, who was elected last year by a considerable majority over H. G. OTIS; the federal candidate is SAMUEL LATHROP, a member of the present congress. It is impossible to form any opinion as to the result, as both parties seem to be equally sanguine of success.

In a Boston paper now before us, the good old state of Massachusetts is represented by a large *Ship*, adorned with a number of *Flags*, on which appear the following mottos:

"Lathrop forever!"
"Merchants', Mechanics', and Sailors' Rights."
"Washingtonian Policy."
"Navy Haters—Grumbletonians—Pirates—Liars!"

besides a number of others, of similar stamp.

The federal papers find a good deal of fault with the manner in which their opponents have conducted this war of words, and represent them as descending "into the very *gutters* for a supply of electioneering ammunition;" but from the specimens we have seen, they have no reason to complain: to use a very homely phrase, "they are deep in the *mud*, as their antagonists are in the *mire*."

We learn from the last *Western Carolinian* that Col. *Robert Love*, of Haywood, has consented to become a candidate on the People's Ticket, for that District. This ticket is now completed; and it is for the people to say, whether that or the caucus ticket will be most likely to represent their sentiments.

At a late meeting of the Town Commissioners, the following persons were elected Auctioneers:

E. W. WILLKINGS,
DILLON JORDAN, and
HENRY W. AYER.

JACKSON MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Wake county, friendly to the election of Gen. JACKSON to the Presidency, was held in the Commons Room, at the capitol in Raleigh, on the 8th instant. The following resolutions, accompanied with a preamble, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, as the period is near at hand when the suffrage of each individual of the present meeting must be given for some person, as the successor of the present worthy and venerable Chief Magistrate of the Union, we will give our undivided support to General ANDREW JACKSON, believing that his talents and qualifications eminently fit him for the office; and, above all, that his Revolutionary services, independent of those rendered during the late war, entitle him to the distinguished station to which we would elevate him.

Resolved, That the undivided support of this meeting will be given to the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, for Vice-President of the United States; and that this illustrious statesman is only second, in our estimation, in consequence of the age and Revolutionary services of the distinguished individual whom we have agreed to support as our next President.

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen persons be appointed to correspond with their fellow citizens in the different electoral districts in the State, relative to the furtherance of the objects proposed in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen constitute the above named committee:

Col. Allen Rogers, Dr. A. S. H. Bingham, Col. William Polk, Gen. Calvin Jones, Col. Wm. A. Tharp, Col. Willis Whitaker, M. Joshua Sugg, Wm. Hill, Wm. M'Pheeters, Samuel Alston, Woodson Clements, Dennis Rogers, and Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Esquires.

Resolved, That this meeting approbate the nomination of *Josiah Crudup*, Esq. heretofore made for Elector, on the People's ticket, for this district.

On motion of Gen. Calvin Jones, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens of the several counties of this state, friendly to the election of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON as President, and the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN as Vice-President of the United States, to hold meetings for the purpose of adopting such measures, as they may deem most conducive to promote the election of those two distinguished individuals.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Bingham: More to inform the public and correct false impressions, than to gratify the private spleen or electioneering views of "A Subscriber," who appeared in your last paper, I am induced to correct his "correct" account of the number of Mr. Crawford's friends who met at Raleigh on the 24th of December last, for the purpose of *agreeing* among themselves, and in public before the world, upon suitable persons to vote for as Electors of President and Vice-President; and not, as is the case in a *Caucus*, to try the relative strength of the different candidates themselves, when the *minority* in such meetings *pledge* themselves to support, not only then, but on the day of election (tho' many months distant) such person as the *majority* then present shall designate and prefer. Such a practice is certainly objectionable, and I hesitate not to condemn it as *morally* improper. But as I did not intend to enter the list as a newspaper scribber, or advocate of the meeting alluded to; though I cannot see any thing in it more criminal or objectionable than similar meetings of the friends of Jackson and Calhoun, which have lately been held at Lincolnton, Salisbury, Hillsboro' and Raleigh, for the same purpose; I shall merely beg leave to inform "A Subscriber," that I make no doubt, on application to Jno. C. Baker, Thos. Frink, D. E. Sumner, James Legrand, Thos. Devane, M. D. Murphy, Robt. Melville, W. Davie, S. Smith, H. B. Gary, Jno. M'Cauly, Jno. Cole, Jas. Graham, N. Gordon, Thos. Clancy, (and probably there are others, for I never saw a "list,") he will be informed that they also were there; for I learn from good authority they were all friendly to the person proposed as President; and should it be so, your "Subscriber" will find there were (supposing his "list" to be correct, as far as it goes,) 50 persons present, instead of 79. This statement and reference are made by one opposed to a *Caucus*, but a friend to the

RIGHTS OF MAN.

April 5th, 1824.

The Rev. Mr. O'Donoghue, will preach in the Town House, on Friday evening next, (Good Friday,) on the Passion of Christ.

Latest from Lafayette.—The following interesting Letter to Dr. THACHER, the author of the highly interesting Journal of a Surgeon in the Revolutionary War, is probably the latest communication from LAFAYETTE (no longer Marquis, since he disclaims the title) which has reached this country.

Nat. Int.

LA GRANGE, JANUARY 12, 1824.

Dear Sir: Your most welcome favour of June 12, and the precious gift which accompanied it, have been a long time on the way to me, but they have been received with lively gratitude, and have afforded me inexpressible delight. Old dear recollections, happy years, and beloved friends, have at once reappeared before me. The form of a journal is most pleasing to a contemporary brother soldier, who loves to enjoy, day by day, every remembrance. I want words to tell you how happy, how deeply interested I have been, in the perusal and reperusal of your excellent book: nor do I hesitate to proclaim the impression it has made upon me: although the particular kindness with which I have been treated, ought to put me on my guard against the charge of grateful partiality. I thank you, my dear sir, for the justice you have done to my filial love for our venerated Commander in Chief, to the mutual affection, which bound me to my companions in arms, and, namely, to that dear light Infantry, many of whom are no doubt still living in your part of America, although so many of my brother Generals of the line are now no more. I thank you for having related the testimonies of good will with which I have constantly been blessed by the People of the United States and their Representatives. Nor can I refrain from thanking you for the quotations of some expressions of a farewell speech to Congress, which proves luckily adapted to the noble part the United States are now taking in defence of American Independence and Freedom against European despotism and aristocracy * * * * * * * * You invite me, dear Doctor, to the happy shores where so many unutterable emotions await me. Far I am from giving up the delightful hope. At this moment a sense of duty keeps me on the European side of the Atlantic.

Your dedication to my excellent friend Brooks has given the book additional merit for me. Receive the expression of my gratitude, attachment, regard, and good wishes.

LAFAYETTE.

A case has just been decided by the upright and able Chancellor SANFORD, of New-York, the disclosure of the circumstances of which has produced a great sensation. As we propose to publish the decision, with the observation of the party implicated, we will at present say no more of it, than that it relates to trade carried on by an officer of the Navy under the protection of the flag of one of our ships of war. On the first notice of the subject which reached the Navy Department, steps were taken to have the merits of the affair properly investigated. There can be no doubt, we think, on the mind of any one, that this sort of traffic is improper in itself and inconsistent with the interest of the service. If it has been usual, as is said in defence of it, it is high time that an end was put to a practice which has a tendency to contaminate the purity of the naval character.

We observe that the National Advocate, speaking of this subject, is rather tart upon the present Secretary of the Navy. We think it but sheer justice to that gentleman to say, that he appears to us to have discharged the duties of his station with fidelity, energy, and firmness. If there are abuses in the service, it will not be his fault if they be not corrected. He is indefatigable in his attention to his duties, and, in his present arduous station, appears to us to deserve to be supported by public opinion. The National Advocate objects to his youth. Perhaps Mr. SOUTHARD is sufficiently young for the station he occupies, and perhaps even we have thought older men had higher *claims* to that office than himself. Thus much is due to frankness. But a natural gravity and philosophy of temper, in the character of the Secretary, make up for his want of years, and his conduct, since he has been in office, as far as we have observed it, justified his appointment to it. As a man, we do not believe Mr. S. ever had an enemy.

Nat. Intel.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, APRIL 10.

The vote which was taken yesterday, in the House of Representatives, for reducing the proposed duty on Iron from one dollar and twelve cents per cwt. to ninety cents, we understand, jeopardizes the whole bill for a revision of the tariff of duties on imports. With this amendment of the bill, some of its warmest friends become its opponents, or at least indifferent to it. The fate of the bill is therefore now more doubtful than ever.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 3.

Yesterday John Johnson, who was some time since convicted of the murder of James Murray in the month of November last, was executed. The gallows was erected near St. Mark's Church, about two miles distant from the prison. An immense concourse of people attended on the occasion. The prisoner was taken from the prison a little past 12 o'clock by the Sheriff and his officers, and was escorted by a body of infantry and a troop of horse, under the command of Col. Spicer, to the place of execution. Two clergymen, the Rev. Mr. Onderdonk, of the Episcopal church, the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie of the Presbyterian church, rode with Johnson, it is said by his desire. The execution took place a little before 2 o'clock, and the wretched man died with scarcely a struggle. We understand that he persevered in declaring that he did not actually kill Murray, but that he aided in the perpetration of the horrid deed. Very little reliance, we should imagine, can be placed in the assertions of a man who, in the most solemn and appalling circumstances, and apparently under severe remorse of conscience, can tell contradictory stories of such a transaction.

Dai. Adv.

A Signor Montaes, who some time ago received in advance a large sum of money in Providence, to teach certain young ladies the "poetry of motion,' as Mr. Somebody calls dancing,—after borrowing several small sums and trifling articles from various persons, thought proper to decamp in the French fashion, and left his pupils to take such *steps* for the recovery of their money as in their wisdom they might see fit. The light-toed hero directed his "motion" towards our city, where he had the luck to procure an engagement for a few nights with the worthy Managers of our Theatre: But, as the d—l would have it, before the termination of his services on the stage, he gave "damning proof" at his boarding-house that his *fingers* were as *light* as his *heels*; and were it not for the exertion of several able Counsellors, and the labourers of that Prince of honest fellows, Mordecai M. Noah, it is confidently asserted that he would have had the satisfaction of *stepping* on the Penitentiary Mill, for the edification of such gentlemen and ladies as might choose to gaze at him through the massy bars of the Prison. After this deliverance from temporary captivity here, Signor Montaes bent his way to Philadelphia; but, not having the fear of bailiffs or stepping-mills before his eyes, he made forcible entry into, and fished from the trunk of a sea-captain, (who was on the point of sailing,) a masonic medal of handsome workmanship and considerable value, and also a pair of pistols—for which slight-of-hand manœuvre, he was duly sentenced in an hour and a quarter after his arrest, to *step* twelve calendar months in the City Penitentiary, to the tune of drivers' whips, minute bells, and clinking irons. In *this* situation, he will, no doubt, "do the State some service."—*N. Y. Patriot.*

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, publishes a long editorial article, from which we make the following abstract.

According to the Brahminic system of superstition—the wicked are cast after death into Padalon, the name by which they designate the infernal regions: Yamen, the name for the Devil, drags them, bound hand and foot, over sharp points of iron, to be trampled on by elephants, and devoured by cats and dogs, those who despise their superstition, must suffer in this way, for as many years as they have hairs in their body. The sensualist is doomed to embrace a red hot statue; those who offer any indignity to the Brahmins are to be cut in pieces; slanderers are to be stretched on beds of fire; false witnesses to be hurled from tops of mountains; misers to be gnawed with worms; those who rob the Brahmins, to be sawed in two, vertically, we presume, the voluptuous to be thrown into burning caverns, and crushed with mill stones, and what is worse, their imperishable bodies when separated, will be united again like globules of quick silver. To the frightful penalties, we will add, that their system of austerities is as singular and unique. They believe that their austerities, that is, their personal sufferings, compel their deities to grant whatever they request. Thus, Southey speaks:

"I have seen Seva (the deity) tremble at his prayers,
And at his dread austerities turn pale."

Some of these Devotees have been supposed to stand upon one leg for a hundred years. Nay, they believe that a man, by performing such services, by mangling his body, may become superior, even to Seva himself.

Considerable excitement has been created in Connecticut, by a letter from one of Mr. Crawford's clerks to the collector of the customs at Middletown, in which the clerk inquires of the collector, if the Sentinel, "a paper, the co-operation of which was very desirable, could not be made *to do its duty?*" The letter was lying open on the ground when found. It is dated October 10, and accordingly, on the 29th of the same month, the Sentinel, which had previously been an advocate for Mr. Adams, began to "do its duty," by supporting Crawford and the Cancus! A town meeting was called, to which the letter was submitted, and a report adopted, reprobating in the strongest terms, such proceedings.—*Phil. Gazette.*

FARMER'S CALENDER.

The time of year has now arrived in which the Master Cultivator and his *posse comitatus* should be as busy as bees, and as nimble as flying squirrels. But it is not proper that the Lord of the soil, and his phalanx of household assistants should skip about like startled rabbits, without knowing what they are about. There should be method in every movement, and a reason for every step.

But some people spin round and round like a top twirled by a truant, and attempt every thing without accomplishing any thing. They are always in a hurry, though they never make haste, and form as many unnecessary tracks as a spaniel that is cutting capers to curry favour with his master.

Such busy bodies work hard, but not knowing how to set themselves properly to work, they bring nothing to pass. They appear like animal machines intended to represent perpetual motion, but though always moving they no more go forward than a squirrel in a wheel, or a mouse in a tread mill. They undertake twenty things at once, but not being able to be in more than one place at a time—owning but one pair of hands, and having but one head apiece on their shoulders, they fail to accomplish any one of their undertakings. Such are the evils consequent to the lack of system in business. In order to avoid such calamities, the farmer should have a plan of his work cut and dried before hand. He should do one thing at a time; finish one job before he commences another, and do that first, which first needs doing.

[*New-England Farmer.*

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED,

Brig Hope, Rice, 21 days from Barbadoes, to J. A. Berry & Co.

Schr. Sally Havens, Hough, from Philadelphia, to Stow & Whittier.

Schr. Love, Hatch, from Charleston, to J. A. Berry & Co.

Sloop Express, Scott, from New-York, to Stow & Whittier.

Sloop Niantic, Hamilton, from Charleston, to P. W. Fanning.

BELOW, schr. Revenue and sloop Cashier, from New-York.

Since the Recorder of Saturday.

Schr. Florida, Matthews, from Bermuda, to Elijah Dickinson.

CLEARED,

Br. schr. Chart, Dougall, for Jamaica, by E. Dickinson.

Dutch brig Activo, Bergvoid, for Amsterdam, by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Brig Standard, Dewing, for Jamaica, by J. A. Berry & Co.

Brig Globe, Andrews, for Providence, by W. H. Lippitt.

Schr. Love, Hatch, for New-York, by J. A. Berry & Co.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market		lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern		bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cognac,		gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd		do	50	55
Peach,		do.	55	60
Bacon,		lb.	6½	7½
Beeswax,		do.	31	32
Butter,		do	12	15
Bagging (abundant)		yard,	18	27
Coffee, Prime Green,		lb.	23	24
2d & 3d qual.		do	21	22
Candles, Mould,		do	12	12½
Spermaceti,		do		34
Cotton,		do	12	13½
Corn,		bushel	42	45
Copperas		lb.	3½	4
Flax		do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough,		bushel	75	80
Flour, Fine,		barrel.	4 75	5
Superfine,		do	5 00	5 25
Fish, Herrings		do	5 00	
Mullet		do	6 00	
Feathers		lb.	35	37½
Gin, Holland,		gallon,	90	1 25
Country,		do	45	45
Ginger		lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10		50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12		do	5 00	6 00
Bottles		grose	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,		lb.		
West India,		do		
Iron,		100 lb.	4 50	5 00
Indigo, Bengal		lb.	3 00	3 25
Flotant		do	3 00	
Lime,		cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard		lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting		do	30	35
Sole		do	28	30
Bridle		side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar		lb.	8½	9
Logwood		100 lb.	3 00	4 00
Molasses,		gallon,	26	28
Nutmegs		lb.	2 00	2 50
Nails, Cut, Assorted		do	7½	8
Wrought		do		
Nankeens, Blue		piece,	1 40	
Yellow		do	60	65
Shingles		1000	50	2 00
Oats,		bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers		barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed		gallon,	85	1 00
Pork		barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,		dozen.	3 50	
Philadelphia,		do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,		lb.	22	25
Pimento,		do	25	26
Plaster Paris,		ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,		Keg,	8 00	
Others,		do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead		do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown		do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre		do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,		gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.		do	70	8
New-England,		do	45	50
Rice,		100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins		box,	2 50	3 50
Rags		lb.	2	6
Shot,		Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,		100 lb.	9 50	10 50
Common,		do	9	9 50
Loaf,		lb	17	19
Salt, Liverpool,		bush.	75	80
Turks Island,		do	75	80
St. Ubes, &c.		do		
Salts, Epsom		lb.	25	30
Glauber		do	7½	8
Steel, American		do	8	9
E. Blistered		do	16	17
German		do	17	1
Salt-Petre		do	12½	2
Tallow,		do	6	7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.		do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,		do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,		100 lb.	3 25	4 00
Manufactured,		do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x		box	15 00	16 00
Verdigrs,		lb.	65	
Wheat,		bush.	85	90
Whiskey,		gallon,	33	35
Wine, Madeira, L. P.		do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,		do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,		do	1 25	1 50
Port,		do	2 00	3 25
Malaga		do	80	

MANSION HOTEL.

THE proprietor begs leave to express his grateful acknowledgment to the public and citizens of Fayetteville, for the very liberal patronage and support he has received since his removal to this Hotel;—in soliciting a continuance of their favours, he assures them that every exertion shall be continued to promote the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders.

Gentlemen attending our next Superior Court, will find comfortable accommodations; his rooms being numerous and large, and well adapted for satisfaction and health.

DILLON JORDAN.

Fayetteville, April 13, 1824.—4t61

☞N. B. The stages on the different routes, arrive at and depart from the above Hotel, where the books are kept. D. J.

Robert Jaffray & Co's.

SPRING Importation of Dry Goods, has arrived and is now open ready for sale.

April 8, 1824.—4t59

THE GREAT PRIZE OF $100,000

IS NOW FLOATING IN THE

Grand State Lottery OF MARYLAND,

NOW DRAWING IN BALTIMORE.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE, April 2d, 1824.

☞ Besides the above splendid Capital Prize of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, there are now floating in the wheels, the Capitals of

20.000—2 of 10,000—5,000—7 of 1,000

Dollars, &c. the whole of which are liable to be drawn at the NEXT DRAWING, which, in order to allow time to distant adventurers, will take place on

Thursday, the 13th of May,

in the City of Baltimore, under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. Only two drawings more remain to complete the Scheme—the whole of the Prizes are payable in *Cash*, which can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE the moment they are drawn.

*** ORDERS *ought to be sent as soon as possible.—Persons at a distance may at all times, with confidence, forward their remittances to* COHEN'S OFFICE, *for if the great Capitals in the Scheme should be drawn when their orders arrive, and the state of the wheel not justify an investment, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail.*

Whole Tickets	$20	Quarters -	$5 00
Halves - - -	10	Eighths - -	2 50

TO BE HAD, WARRANTED UNDRAWN, AT

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

114, MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE.

Where the great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold, and WHERE MORE CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN OBTAINED THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, JR.—BALTIMORE.

☞ COHEN'S "*Lottery Gazette and Register,*" which is published regularly after each drawing, will contain the Official Lists of the *Grand State Lottery*, and will be forwarded *gratis*, to all those who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to have the same.

Orders will also be received at the

POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE,

where the Official Lists of the drawings are regularly received, for the examination of all tickets and shares, *gratis*. 4t61

MUSIC SCHOOL.

MADAME VIELLA,

GRATEFUL to her subscribers for their encouragement, takes this method of informing them, that her *Music School* will be opened for their reception on the 21st instant, at her house. She trusts, that her attention to her pupils during the last year, the success which has attended her efforts in the business of instruction, and the general satisfaction which she has given, will secure her a continuance of the public patronage. In addition to the fullest certificates of her capacity, brought with her from New-York, she would respectfully refer persons at a distance, to the gentlemen composing the *late* School Committee, and the parents and guardians of young ladies whom she has instructed in this place.

Fayetteville, 14th April, 1824.—2 59.

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

For sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND

April 14, 1824—58

120 casks Thomastown Stone Lime,

For sale, by

6t63 CHARLES T. HAIGH.

E. E. LEWIS

HAS just received by the Steam Boat Henrietta,

Brandy, Wine, Rum, Imperial Tea, and Cheese,

which will be sold low to close a consignment.

3t60.

Contractors for Lumber WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received by me, in writing, at Wilmington, before or on the first day of May, for furnishing 200.000 feet of merchantable two inch *PLANK*, one half of which is to be delivered on the Cape-Fear River, at such times and at such places as I shall direct, between Fayetteville and Moorehead's Shoals; the other half in the same manner, between Morehead's Shoals and the lowest obstruction in the River above Wilmington.

HAMILTON FULTON,

State Engineer.

Wilmington, April 12, 1824.—3t60

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Smith & Hodges*, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

SMITH & HODGES.

The business will in future be conducted by the subscriber, at the same place, to whom all persons indebted, will make payments, and who will also settle all claims against the said firm.

ARCHD. SMITH.

April 7, 1824.—3-60

One Dollar Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 30th of March, an indented apprentice, by the name of Raiford Porter. I forwarn all Hat manufacturers, and other persons, from employing or harbouring said boy, as I am determined to prosecute to the extent of the law. JAS. R. GEE.

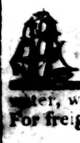
3.60

Notice.

AT the February term of Robeson County Court, the name of *William J. Seehon* was altered to that of *William J. Regan*. Persons who may have any communication with the subscriber, will please to observe this. 1wp

WILLIAM J. REGAN.

For Liverpool.



The Brig *WASHINGTON*,

SAMUEL ROBINSON, *Master*,

burthen 216 tons, a fast sailing vessel, not three years old; and being of easy depth of water, will not have occasion to wait for spring tides. For freight of 250 bales of Cotton, apply to

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH.

Wilmington, March 31, 1824.—3t58

Committed

TO the jail of this county, a negro man who calls himself Matthew Clarkson, and says he is free, that he was kidnapped by speculators in Delaware, and sold to another speculator named Samuel Scott, from whom he escaped in Rockingham county, in this state. Said negro is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, and of a dark complexion; he has a scar on his right eye, and one on his uncle bone; he is about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, Jailor.

April 15, 1824.—*58

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices*. Among which are:

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*

6-4 Cambrics, well assorted

Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins

Striped do

Muslin Robes, a great variety

Irish Linens

Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts

Levantine } SILKS,

Green Florence

Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes

Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*

Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, *cheap*

Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices*.

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains*.—56*

30 Sacks Liverpool Blown Salt

20 crates Earthern Ware

Upper and Bridle Leather

For sale, by M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

☞ Cash for Deer Skins and Ox Hides.

April 1, 1824.—56tf

David B Crane & Co.

HAVE received their Spring Importation of Hardware and Cutlery, which they offer for sale.

April 8, 1824.——4t59

70 Bags Coffee

15 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar

8 do New-Orleans do.

30 do Molasses

80 Kegs Cut Nails and Brads

20 Boxes Tin

Imperial and Hyson Tea

Loaf and Lump Sugar

L. P. Teneriffe, Colmenar, and Malaga Wines

Pepper and Spice

Cotton Cards, German Steel, bar Lead, Copperas

Wine Bottles, Swedes Iron and Liverpool Salt,

For sale, by

CHARLES T. HAIGH.

April 7, 1824.—4t60

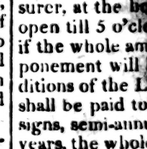
30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,

For, sale by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

March 31, 1824. 56tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,



AT his stand in Market Square, has received by the last arrivals, a variety of SHOES for spring wear.

Ladies' plain and figured Stuff Boots

Do do do do Monroe Ties

Do do do do Grecian do.

Do blk. and coloured figured Silk Slippers

Do Prunella Slippers

Do Undressed Monroe Ties

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made Wellington Boots

Boy's and Children's Shoes, of different kinds.

55tf. WM. L. HAWLEY.

NOTICE.

I HAVE about 10,000 acres of Land in several tracts, within the Chickasaw purchase, State of Tennessee, on the Losahatchie, Hatchie, Forked, Deer and Tennessee rivers, well situated and of good quality, which I would sell or exchange for valuable lands within 40 miles of this place. The titles to the different tracts are indisputable and secured; and their situation can be ascertained on application to John C. M'Lemore, Esq. of Nashville, Tennessee, or myself.

Also, I would sell the very valuable Lot and Store occupied by Mr. Nevin M'Laurin and Wm. Widdifield, jr. situated on Hay-street, extending to (and the same width on a back street opposite the State Bank lot,) within 80 feet of the Town House square; and I can with safety say, inferior to none, in point of location, for mercantile purposes, in this place.

SAM P. ASHE.

Fayetteville, N. C. April, 1824.—6t62

☞The editors of the Raleigh Register are requested to insert the above in their paper, for six weeks.

To the Public.

THE Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville propose to open a subscription for a LOAN to said town, for the sum of six thousand dollars, on the 1st Monday of May, at the office of the Town Treasurer, at the hour of noon of that day, to continue open till 5 o'clock in the afternoon; at which time, if the whole amount of the Loan is not taken, a postponement will be made till further notice. The conditions of the Loan are:—That 6 per cent. interest shall be paid to the subscribers, their heirs and assigns, semi-annually, for four years;—and in seven years, the whole of the principal money is to be repaid, together with all the interest payable semi-annually, which may accrue on the unpaid part of the principal money. Evidences of the Stock to be issued under the seal of the Corporation, and the several sums subscribed to be put to the credit of subscribers on the Loan Book of the Town, to be kept by the Town Treasurer. Transfers to be admitted under the necessary Rules and Regulations to be made for their government. In the event of a greater sum being subscribed for than the amount of the Loan hereby contemplated, the several subscriptions shall be equitably scaled by the Board of Commissioners, so as to leave round numbers.

The money will be paid at the time of subscribing.

H. W. AYER, *Treasurer.*

April 6, 1824—3t59.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday, the 5th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable tracts of LAND, in Bladen County, formerly the property of Gen. Thomas Davis, deceased.

400 acres of Land on Cape-Fear river, on Baker's Creek, on which there is a Dwelling House, all necessary Out Houses, Barns, &c. and a Saw and Grist Mill, in tolerable repair.

127 acres joining the above.

640 do on Baker's creek, joining Lewis and others.

640 do joining the above.

330 do joining Major Owen, formerly belonging to Knowles.

320 do joining Bryan and others.

A portion of the Land is cleared and is considered as good as any in that County; a great proportion is well timbered. It is presumed that farther description is unnecessary, as the quality of the Land and its situation are well known.

At the same time, will be sold, the following Lots and Lands in the Town of Fayetteville, and Cumberland County.

The House and Lot on Dick Street, late the residence of Gen. Thos. Davis, deceased.

1 Lot on Green Street, 50 feet front.

2 half acre Lots on Haymount.

270 acres of Land on the Newbern road, about two miles below Dickson's Ferry.

10 acres of Land below the Town, beyond Mallett's bridge.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security, with a mortgage on the premises, and the bonds to bear interest from date.

WM. B. MEARS,
JAS ALVES,
JOHN WALKER,
THO. O. DAVIS,
JOS. W. COCHRAN.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1824.—5:60.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

THE HARP OF ZION.

Oh! how art thou fallen, thou City of God!
He hath stricken the crown from thy brow with his rod—
On thy neck is the yoke—on thy garment a stain—
And the Lion of Judah hath bow'd to the chain.

The vial of wrath on thy forehead was pour'd,
Thou [illegible] shrank from the withering glance of the Lord;
Like the gourd of the Prophet, thy beauty is gone,
And thy cedars are blasted on proud Lebanon!

Thy temples are ruins—thine altars o'erthrown—
On the Hill of thy strength is the Infidel's throne;
And the wreck of thy glory, where'er it is hurl'd,
Is the scoff of the Gentiles—the scorn of the world!

O turn thee, our God! let thy mercy awaken,
And smile on thy Zion—deserted, forsaken!
Let the light of thy glory on Solyma burst,
And its lightning-glance wither her foes to the dust!

Oh, Zion! his smile shall dawn on thy night
Of sorrow and shame with a heavenly light—
As the burst of the sun-beam comes over the sea,
When the dark cloud has past, and the thunder-storms flee.

SELECTIONS,
LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

LETHE.

It was a fine fiction of the ancients to represent Forgetfulness as the reward purchased by a certain degree of expiatory punishment. It was a fine fiction, for it had its origin in a natural feeling—one of the very few of which this can be said in their clumsy and profligate mythology. But *this* is real poetry, and, like all real poetry, closely akin to truth. Alas! how many there are among us who would wish "to steep" not their "senses," but their souls "in forgetfulness!"—how many there are to whom the waters of Lethe would be indeed a nectareous draught!

I am well aware that there are many also who would throw from them such a gift at once; to whom, indeed, it would be a curse. The days of youth are, like the spring of the physical year, the sowing time of the seeds of happiness—and it would be hard indeed if *some* of it did not fall upon good ground, and bear fruit and increase. There is scarcely any of us, it is to be hoped, who cannot, within the circle of his own knowledge, point to some case of this kind—to one who would spurn at *Lethe*. Let us suppose, for instance, a mother surrounded by her family.

"——————that small realm
Of love which owns her as its only queen,
That world of heart of which she is the axis,"

all the sweet gradations from maturing intellect and ripening loveliness in her eldest born, to the first dawning of human reason and beauty in the smiles and lisped words of her infant one:—let us suppose her early flood of the heart not to have run to waste, or to more destructive overflow,—but to have resembled a full, deep, and rapid stream, giving joy and brightness to all around;—let us suppose her, to drop all figure, to have been united "very early in love, and early in wedlock" with him whom she would have singled from all mankind—whose youthful passion for her has become matured into the strength and stability of manly love, gaining in depth and tenderness what it has lost (if it has lost any thing) in fervency—who can say, in short, with all the truth of fondness,

"How much the wife is dearer than the bride;"

—let us figure to ourselves a woman thus placed, giving and receiving these blessings, sharing and inspiring these affections—would *she* drink of Lethe?

But, alas! there are the thorns of worldly pursuits—the stony ground of hard or callous dispositions—the scanty soil of slight and shallow heartedness—to choke and waste the good seed which the Great sower scatters more or less lavishly over the early lives of all. In this, as in all things, the good stands single, while the evil has a thousand branches. There is only one line which will carry the arrow to its mark,—every other direction, even to the breadth of a hair, will make the effort of the archer fruitless. If the picture which I have drawn above be recognised as a portrait by a few,—how many must regard it to be only a fancy-piece! Let us look for a moment upon its opposite. Let us turn to her who has been sacrificed for gold or for station, by parental cupidity and ambition—who has been sold into slavery worse than that of the negro, the thraldom of the soul. Let us think upon the long years of gradual martyrdom—the wasting of the health, the languid sickening of the mind, the chronic heart-break (if I may so speak) which make up the measure of her destiny;—that killing *a coup d' epingles*, which is the most insupportable, because the more lasting, of torments. Let us suppose that there is "one green spot in Memory's waste"—that there was one ray of morning sunshine before the clouding over of that troubled and gloomy day. Let us suppose that *she loved*—that she loved as the heart loves in youth, as women love at all times;—that that young and beautiful affection was slaughtered on the shrine of wealth or worldly aggrandizement—that the oath which she swore at God's altar was an instant perjury—for what the lips spoke, the heart belied;—then let us think of the succeeding time—the contest between affection and cold duty—the struggles of concealment—the sick sob of despair rising to her throat—the suppressed tears of agony aching in her brain—

"Oh! hard it is that fondness to sustain,
And struggle not to feel averse in vain;
But harder still the heart's recoil to bear,
And hide from one—perhaps another there.
He takes the hand I give not, nor withhold—
Its pulse nor check'd, nor quicken'd—calmly cold;
And when resign'd, it drops a lifeless weight
From one I never loved enough to hate.
No warmth these lips return by his imprest,
And chill'd remembrance shudders o'er the rest."

Alas! alas! how many, how very many, there are in whose mouths these fine lines would speak only the simple truth—in the recesses of whose hearts this language is always spoken. Surrounded, probably, by all the attributes of wealth, they look bright in the sunlight of the world, and those who judge by that light alone, think that it is as it seems to be. But this beauty of outward radiance is but as the bloom upon a consumptive cheek,—it is the effect—and, to the observant eye, the token—of the disease within. And what is Retrospection to such a woman as this?

But these, it will be said, are sketches which I have drawn for my own purpose,—or, at least, which are heightened in colouring, if the outlines be real. I will take, then, a true instance; not one which I state from my own authority, and in which I ask belief as my own witness—but a case which is known to the world, and which I will only call to recollection.

A great and powerful king had a sister, distinguished for her extreme personal beauty, for great powers and cultivation of mind, and for a most amiable and benevolent disposition. She was remarkable, also, for proficiency in those accomplishments which throw additional charm over female beauty and intellect. In music, especially, she took great pleasure, and possessed extreme skill. She was the favorite of her brother,—and was regarded with all that consideration which such favor gives in an absolute court. Youth, beauty, talent, feeling, power—all seemed joined to shower roses on her path,—to give to it all happiness. But this was not to last. A young nobleman appeared at the court, who soon attracted universal attention. Peculiarly fitted to shine in such scenes, it was not long before his *success*, (to use the word in its French signification) became great and undoubted. Among others, the princess admired the young courtier, and, soon, she loved him. Their mutual affection was what might be expected between two young persons of fiery passions, and habits of little self-control. It did not, therefore, remain long unperceived. The young man was advised to withdraw himself—but all such cautions were vain to youthful and favored passion. He remained. At last he was seized and imprisoned, and, after various escapes, was finally thrown into a dungeon, where he was totally cut off from all communication with the world, to which he was as if he had never been. During his first imprisonment, the princess had contrived to convey to him her assurances of continued affection, and every alleviation which wealth could furnish to his lot,—but after he was removed to the last place of his confinement, it was as if the tomb had closed over him forever.

Let us shift the scene, and we see a woman tottering in premature old age; her limbs have nearly lost their power; she can scarcely crawl the length of her room, and she cannot lift the one hand without the help of the other to raise it. Her eyes are distended, forced from their sockets, and nearly blind. Her mind is equally altered. Her mildness is changed into the bitterest sarcasm. From one of the most benevolent of human beings, she has come to take delight only in the indulgence of a severity of temper amounting almost to rancour.

She is seated in her chamber. The door opens, and a man enters. He is old and decrepit. His hair is snow white. His form bent nearly double:—

"——————there came
A worn out man, with withered limbs and lame,
His mind oppressed with woes, and bent with age his frame."

It is her lover. His hair has been whitened by intense and continued suffering, rather than by the work of time; his body has been doubled by the weight of iron which it bore for ten years. He was that time in solitary confinement, loaded with heavy chains, and scrupulously debarred from the slightest mitigation of his condition, physical or mental. But many more years are now passed. The tyrant is dead, and the lovers may meet. How would they have recognised each other. The gay cavalier, flushed with the pride of youthful beauty and general admiration, brilliant in present fortune, and anticipating still higher destiny; and the young princess, the lovely, the gifted, the worshipped—happy in the affection of the man she loved, and high in hope of its ultimate crowning and accomplishment—these are now old, broken in health and in heart, and dropping into the grave through the accumulation of all earthly misery. It is their first, their last, their only meeting—in this world, (for so may it indeed be called) woman's resolution, like woman's love, proves superior to that of man. He has married during the long years of his banishment. She enquires concerning his children, their age, their names. She asks the gift of one of them—one to be a daughter to her heart, to give her the feelings of a mother towards *his* child. They wept together. They part to see each other no more.

Oh! what would those two sufferers have given for Oblivion then!—to lose all remembrance of their short happiness, of their long despair—to be freed from the consciousness of their crushed and bleeding hearts.

This story is no fiction. It is one so well known, that it is scarcely necessary to add that the Princess Amelia of Prussia, sister of Frederic called the Great, and the Baron Trenck, are the hero and heroine of the piece.

I am well aware that if the idea of sudden and complete forgetfulness be taken in its rigid sense, it would reduce us to a state of ignorance, bordering on imbecility: we should be like the new-born infant, without speech, without, indeed, any of that common and every-day knowledge which seems to us natural rather than acquired. Perhaps, I should say that they seem to us more in the light of powers than remembrances: and, when I speak of sudden oblivion passing over the mind, I would except *these* from its operations. It is what we have suffered, and still more what we have done, that it would lighten our hearts to have removed. The deeds that are gathered up against us by accusing time, and which flash across the memory like strokes of fire—these, and the contrast between them and the days of early sinlessness—between what is and what was—the record of these is the "writing on the wall" which Lethe exists not to wash away.

When a man has lived much in the world, and as the world lives—when the stamp of his fresh feelings, like the impress upon coin, has been worn away by collision—when his passions have been indulged, and he has tasted the bitter fruit which springs from such sweet blossoms—when any thing occurs to bring before the memory of such a man the scenes of his early age—what are his feelings then? Nothing can be truer than that all the pageants and indulgences of voluptuous and worldly life; all the conventional and factitious ideas and feelings which it engenders, vanish totally and at once before one touch of real nature. But the effect is pain, cutting pain. The heart swells, and tears gush from the eyes, but they are tears of bitterness. The fallen and stained man recollects the innocent child—the soul which needs the drams of social excitation, looks back to its former healthful and gladsome state, and the simple food on which it lived;—the spirit has like the raven, abandoned the ark to feed on foulness and pollution.—What would not that man give to have washed from his remembrance the past good, the present evil?—*Monthly Magazine.*

A duodecimo volume was published at Edinburg, in Oct. last, entitled "Illustrations of the Author of Waverly," consisting of "Notices and Anecdotes of real Characters, Scenes, and Incidents, presumed to be described in his Works."—The following extract will amuse our lawyers.

Chas. Courier.

"The Pleydell of *Guy Mannering* was a Mr. Crosbie, who flourished for many years at the head of the Scottish bar, and was well known for his integrity and abilities as a counsel, about the period referred to in the Novel. He resided for the greater part of his life at the foot of Allen's Close. From this place he was in the habit of walking every morning to the Parliament House dressed in his gown and wig; there being at that time no functionaries about the Court to dress and indue these habiliments, as are employed in the present more ceremonious times. It was also the simple customs of that period, though modern barristers would now shudder at every curl to think of such a practice, to fee counsel in John's Coffeehouse, over a gill of brandy and a bunch of raisins, which were then slangly denominated *a cock and a feather!* In this venerable tavern, Mr. Crosbie was frequently to be found; but his favorite resort so well described in Guy Mannering, was under the name of 'Clerihugh's.' This was a well frequented and respectable house in the Anchor Closs, kept by a person familiarly termed *Daunnie Christie*, where a splended Bacchanalian ceremony was wont to be performed on Saturday nights, by the lawyers who resorted thither; among whom were many of the highest characters both at the bar and on the bench. Supper, consisting of *tripe* and *collops*, was served up at the moderate rate of six pence per head. The game of *High Jinks*, as it was played in the Novel, seems to differ in every respect from the '*Hi-jinks*' which is described in a note to Maggy Johnston's Elegy by Allan Ramsey. The lapse of time and the change of manners, in the course of sixty years, may perhaps have contributed to the alteration.

"The celebrated Lord Gardenstone once performed on Mr. Crosbie a practical joke of a very humorous nature. This gentleman, in the course of a walk from Morganside, where he resided, met a rustic going to Edinburgh in order to hear his cause pled that forenoon in which Mr. C. had been retained for counsel. The facetious Senator directed the man to procure a dozen or two of farthings at a snuff shop in the Grass Market, to wrap them up separately in a white paper under the disguise of guineas, and to present them as occasion served, in the capacity of fees. Mr. C's heart not happening to be particularly in the case, he frequently flagged in his eloquence, to the imminent danger of being non-suited. His treacherous client, however, kept close behind his back, and ever and anon, as he perceived him bringing his voice to a cadence for the purpose of closing the argument, slipped the other into his hand. The repeated application of this silent encouragement, so far stimulated Mr. C. in his exertions, that he strained every nerve his soul possessed, in greatful zeal for the interest of his client, and at the fourteenth farthing he gained the cause. The *denoument* of the conspiracy, which took place immediately after in John's coffee-house, over a bottle of wine, with which Mr. Crosbie had treated Lord Gardenstone with the profits of his pleading, can only be imagined."

The following beautiful description is from an article in Knight's *Quarterly Magazine*, a London periodical publication, which is graced by the compositions of the celebrated T. Moore. *Chas. Courier.*

"The most beautiful object in the world, it will be allowed, is a beautiful woman. But who that can analyze his feelings, is not sensible that she owes her fascination less to grace of outline and delicacy of color, than to a thousand associations which, often unperceived by ourselves, connect those qualities with the source of our existence, with the nourishment of our infancy, with the passions of our youth, with the hopes of our age, with elegance, with vivacity, with tenderness, with the strongest of natural instincts, with the dearest of social ties?"

MORAL.

From the Bellows Falls Intelligencer.

Man cannot live happily, nor die with the prospects of future felicity, without religion. It must be that religion too, which is pure in the sight of God, which controls the heart and regulates the actions of life; which the hurry of business cannot stifle; which the scenes of mirth cannot drown.—That religion, which torture in all its horrid forms cannot overcome, which death itself cannot conquer. If we cannot live nor die happily without religion, why not search for it as for some hidden treasure? We know we live, and as certainly know we die. And who will say happiness is not his primary object, in all the laborious and persevering pursuits of life; and who can lay his hand upon his heart, and solemnly affirm, in the presence of God, that he does not desire to be happy in death, and in that world which is never to have an end? Why then do we not seek that happiness which is in reality deserving the name? Who, let me ask, has found this on the bed of death, or in the varied and sudden changes of life, without Religion? Riches, honor, or wealth cannot give permanent joy in this world; and at death all of them forsake us. Wealth cannnot bribe, honor cannot flatter, health cannot resist the king of terrors. If in youth, our health is firm and our prospects promising, they may soon be blasted. Youth and loveliness may fall, indeed they will fall before the corroding hand of time, like the tender flower before the chilling blasts of autumn. But if we arrive to manhood or even old age, we are only the more rapidly approaching the goal we cannot pass, and if we are still without religion, our condition is more hazardous than in early life, because experience has clearly shown, that in manhood the cares and toils of life which crowd upon us in constant succession, engross the mind and harden the heart, and bring the whole man into such subjection to the world, that if religious impressions are made at all, they too frequently are like the morning dew which soon passeth away. And there cannot be any thing more absurd than to put off religion to old age—and who that is now in youth, or in the meridian of life, that has the assurance of living to old age? But, supposing this were the fact, who knows that he should then have a heart to seek God. We are told, that the 'sinner a hundred years old shall be accursed;' meaning, undoubtedly, that the man, old in age and old in sin, is less likely to repent of his sins, believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and be saved, than at any other period of life. If delaying to seek God early is hazardous, how vastly must that hazard be increased by putting off religion to the latest hour of the longest limit allowed to human life. It is wisdom to 'seek the Lord while he may be found, to call upon Him while he is near.' 'For behold the day cometh, that shall burn as an oven; and all the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly, shall be as stubble, and the day cometh that shall burn them up, saith the Lord of hosts, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch.'

M.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Fayetteville, N. C. 1st April, 1824.

Isham Allen, Dr. S. Alfriend.—Nathaniel Bane, (2) Ralph Barlow, Nancy Bean, Duncan Buie, John Baldwin, Alexander Bain, James Beggs, Charles P. Baldwin, Daniel Bass, Benjamin Brickle, Solomon Baker, Samuel Banton, Elizabeth Blue, Lauchlin Bethune, Duncan or Daniel Blue, Jno. Bowman, John B. Burris.—John Carroll, Alexander Cameron, Balaam Campbell, (3) Angus Cameron, William Cochran, (2) Col. Clark, David Carson, Archibald Colquhoun, (2) Waddle Cade, Daniel Campbell, Duncan Colquhoun, Thomas G. Cristenberry, Elisha Clark, James Clark, John Cook, Elizabeth Campbell, Capt. Jas. Child, Eliza A. Chisholm, Mary Chisholm, Roderick Cochran, Jun.—Mary A. Dudley, William Delves, William Dawkins, (2) John Douglass, Isaac Daniel, Mary Deal, Jane Dean, Henry Dearborn, Doct. G. Davis, Nancy Dudley, Rhesa Davis, Cyrus Dearborn, Mary Edwards, Joshua Edwards, Ann Edwards, Justin L. Edwards, John Everett, Alexander Elum.—Lawrence Fields, (2) G. W. Fowler, Angus Findlayson, Esqr. Fritter, Martha Flack, (2) Francis Fulton—West Goodrich, William Gilliam, Gilbert & Sage, Ann Grant, Robert Goodwin, Jesse Gulley, Hugh Gilmore, Joseph Gordon, Celestian Goodrich, John T. Gilmore—Drs. Hickman & M'Kinney, John Hester, Eliza Halliday, Phillis Henry, William Holmes, George Hill, Stephen Hollingsworth, John Hopkins, Daniel Hare, Samuel Hussy, Lydia H. Hall, Thomas Hadley, Charles Hallam, George Holmes, John Harris, Archibald Holmes, William Hodges, John Hussy, William W. Hall.—Jas. Johnson, Joshua Jones, Mary Ivey, Elizabeth Johnson, Jarret Johnson, John M. Johnson, (2) Daniel Johnson, Alfred Johnson, Sarah Jones, Samuel Igraham.—Christopher Kirk, Phereby Kirk, Michael King—William Lord, Sarah Locke, Dr. Leland, Henry Latimer, (3) Frederick Lane, Helen Lewis, James Lightfoot, Alexander Lamon, John Lewis, Pharoah Lee.—Julia Maxwell, Anna Munroe, Malcom Munroe, Lewis Marsh, Henry Mitchell, Neil Munroe, Frederick Miller, John B. Martin, Thos. Moody, Daniel Martin, Mary Munroe, Samuel Meims, Alexander M'Donald, Alexander M'Leod, Archibald M'Iver, John M'Donald, (2) John M'Kinnon, (3) Thomas M'Cormick, Colin M'Lauchlin, Dan'l M'Lean, Wm. M'Dermit, Donald M'Donald, Margaret M'Donald, Daniel M'Lean, Daniel M'Intosh, Neil M'Duffy, Daniel M'Leod, George M'Kay, Archibald M'Duffy, (2) Malcom M'Gilvary, Dugald M'Dugald, Malcom M'Phail, Neil M'Kethen, John M'Quaig, Adam M'Intyre, Capt. A. M'Nair, Patrick M'Caskill, Daniel M'Fadyen.—Wheeler Northrop, Henry Nunnery, John Newberry, Benja. Newberry, Joseph Nelson.—Noel Odom.—Thomas Pearce, Sydney Porter, John Pettyford, Ann Pierce, Henry Putter, Dr. John Patterson, (3) Samuel Pharis, (2) Joseph Porter, Mather Parham, Sheldon Patter, Malcom Purcell, Daniel Page, Mary Prance.—Wallace Rose, Reuben Rolins, Nicholas Robeson, Jarrot Reece, Thomas Russ, Angus Ray, Colin Russel, Thomas J. Robeson, Shepherd Ross, John Rhea, Molly Robeson, Anderson Redding, Frances Reston.—William Street, Morris Smith, D. D. Salmon, (3) Thomas Stafford, Britain Smith, Thomas Snow, James Stevens, John B. Stratton, Daniel Smith, John Stuart, John Simmons, Samuel Steel, Wm. Sagathy, Daniel Smith, Findley G. W. Stewart, William Smith, Lewis E. Stubbs, Henry Scott, Summerl & Assor.—Daniel Turner, (3) Col. John Thomas, Jeremiah Tindell, Jesse Thomas, Daniel Terrell, William Tucker.—John Uren, Mary Urquhart, George O. Van Aminge—William G. Webb, William Wilder, Neil Wilkeson, William L. Walker, Vincent West, Bethania Wilson, Edmund Warren, Margaret Wilkeson, Jacob Winter.—2nd.

The Post Office is open every day in the week, except Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.; and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, until 9 o'clock, for the delivery of letters by the Wilmington and Augusta mails. On Sundays, the Office is open from 8 to 10 o'clock in the morning.

JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

The Circulating Library

BEING about to be closed, the holders of the following books, which are out, will please to return them without delay:—

1st Vol. Prideaux' Connexions,
5th do British Prose Writers,
2d do Taylor's Sermons,
1st do Tom Jones,
1st do Pindar's Works,
1st & 2d vols. Peregrine Pickle,
5th & 7th vols. Quarterly Review,
2d vol. Justinia,
2d do Las Casas' Journal.

JOHN M'RAE

Stop the Thief!

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 31st ultimo, a sorrel HORSE, three years old this spring, about four feet 11 inches high, the left hind foot white to the fetterlock. The villain who stole the horse calls himself *Jonathan Aitkin*—of a yellow complexion, has very white hair, and a downcast look when spoken to; supposed to be about 19 or 20 years old. He had on a blue coat, white pantaloons, and black hat, but no extra clothing. He was seen in Fayetteville on the 2d instant, and offered to sell the horse. A reward of 20 dollars will be given for the horse and thief, or ten dollars for either.

ZACHARIAH PATE.

Lenoir Co. N. C. April 7, 1824.—2t58

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to the title; and the known fertility of the soil in that state, and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thing to as their value.

THOMAS STRODE.

October 29, 1823.—*22

Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office.